walls of Rome (i2th June, 1142). In the next year the Romans took their revenge. The Tivolese, surrounded on every side, were forced to surrender, but, to the chagrin of the Romans, the surrender was made to the Pope, and confined itself to assurances of aid, in supporting canonical election, and maintaining the cause of the Papacy in Rome.

Forestalled in their hope of laying Tivoli in ashes, and discovering that a treaty had been made over their heads, the Romans resolved on step which would outwit both parties* The citizens met at the Capitol, restored the Senate, and declared war on Tivoli. Innocent II. died in the midst of the revolution (24th September, 1143), having lived to see the temporal authority of the Holy See thrown to the ground.

He handed on to his successors the struggle with Roger. The next Pope was Celestine II. (Guido of Castello), elected October, 1143; he held his place in Rome only by the sufferance of the new commtine. Meanwhile, Roger was once more in Southern Italy; he sought to corne to terms with Celestine, but the Pope was bent on calling in the German Conrad against the Sicilian. Roger therefore loosed his troops against

Benevento,
and carried away the treasury of Monte Cassino*

It was in this year (i 143) that Nilus Doxopatrius,
a Greek priest of Palermo, dedicated to the King
his work on *The History of the Patriarchates,*
This -was a plea for the claims of Constantinople